

Anatoly Klyosov: WHERE THE "SLOVENS" AND "INDO-EUROPEANS" CAME FROM?  
DNA-Genealogy provides the Answer

▪ ○ ⊕ ○ ▪

*"This is a scientific-popular paper on this sensational problem, in the true sense of the word, and will cause a lot of dissents. Particularly it will provoke disagreement among those who are contrary to the true history, not only of the Russian people but of all the Slovens. There will be also certain disapproval from some theologians as well, who in their view rely mainly on the Old Testament. With them, of course, it will be very difficult to discuss, and we do not intend to. I think that neither theologians, nor the researchers of DNA genealogy cannot fully comprehend the God's providence. One thing is clear: our lord is closer to the truth, but no one has the exclusive right to appropriate it for themselves." - Anatoly Klyosov*

**Abstract:** This paper analyses the question of the origin of "*Slovens*" or "*Slavic*" primordial land of origin, i.e. the "*Indo-European*" ancestral homeland. The answer of their ancient homeland and origin of the "*Indo-Europeans*" is given by the DNA genealogy. By using DNA genealogy the movement of people can be traced without the help of shovels and brushes of the archaeologists, or skull measurements, and without fraying imaginative cacophony of meanings of the living and extinct languages, but simply by following the markers in our DNA. These markers cannot be "assimilated" nor "overwhelmed" by another language, culture or people, as it was the case for thousands of years in history, linguistics, anthropology. One of the main points of view is that the haplotypes and haplogroups do not assimilate and they enable us to define the period in which their ancestors lived. The notion of "ancestral haplogroup" or "gender haplogroup" is defined by markers, or by the mutation in the male sex chromosome.

This method made it possible to convincingly demonstrate that the "Indo-European languages" were not the original ones, instead, the Proto-Slavic and the Aryan<sup>1</sup> are.

"*Indo-European languages*" is euphemism which originates in the inability to understand the connection between the Sanskrit and its variations on one side and European languages on the other. I've come to conclusion that the Aryan languages represent the basis for the European languages, the Sanskrit and the "Indo-European" Iranian languages. The valleys of the Dnieper, the Don and the Ural were not inhabited by the "*people who spoke Iranian languages*". The inhabitants were the Slovens, the Proto-Slovens, the Aryans, and it was their language-the same language they brought to India, Iran and Afghanistan.

Key words: *Sloven (Slavic), Indo-Europeans, Aryans, DNA genealogy, ancestral haplogroup, haplogroup, genus.*

When there's a question, that has at least three hundred years and which gradually falls into belief that it cannot be answered, at least not by the "*Available resources*", and when suddenly the solution is found, you will agree - it is not everyday event. And the question is - "*the origin of the Slovens.*" Or - "*the origin of the beginnings of Slavic community.*" Or, if you like - "*seeking the Indo-European homeland.*" In general, any kind of assumption was proposed during these three hundred years. Probably every possible one... The problem is that no one knew if they are correct. The question is extremely complicated. Therefore, the author will not be surprised if in response to its findings and judgments chorus of voices will echoing – "*that was known*", "*they have already written that.*" Such is the human nature. And if we ask this choir: so, where is the homeland of the Slovens? Where did they came from? Then the choir will shut up in disagreement – as "*the question is complex and intricate, there are no answers.*"

But first – a few references to make clear what is all about.

---

<sup>1</sup> i.e. "*Barb-Aryan*" - 'Blubbering Aryan' in plain Koine\*.

\* ancient Macedonic "*Esperanto*", a common language shared by various peoples of the antiquity; as a lingua franca it was introduced at the close of the classical period, and spread in the wider Mediterranean area by Filip II and Alexander III of Macedon.

## DETERMINANTS AND CLARIFICATIONS, HISTORY MATTERS

Under the term "*Slovens*" in the context of their origin I will presume the "*Pre-Slovens*". And, as it will be seen from further unveiling, this context is inextricably linked to "*Indo-Europeans*". The latter is monstrously unwieldy term. Word "*Indo-Europeans*" is simply a mockery of common sense (an oxymoron!). Actually there is the "*Indo-European group of languages*" and the history of this issue is that of some similarities between Sanskrit and many European languages that were revealed two centuries ago. This group of languages is therefore presumably called "*Indo-European*", and it includes almost all European languages, except the *Basque*, *Finno-Ugric* and *Turanic* languages. The real reasons of why India and Europe suddenly found themselves in the same linguistic concert were unknown then, and they are not known even today. This will be discussed later, but not without the "*Pre-slovens*".

The absurdity started when the speakers of the "*Indo-European languages*" were called "*Indo-Europeans*". Consequently: the Latvian and Lithuanian are *Indo-Europeans* but the Estonian is not. Hungarian is "*Non-Indo-European*" either. Russian who lives in Finland and speaks Finnish – fails to be "*Indo-European*" too, but when it switches to Russian language, immediately becomes one. In other words, language, linguistic category, was transferred to ethnicity, even to genealogy! It seems that they've thought that there's no better choice.

Then maybe there wasn't, but now we know that there is. Although these are strictly speaking a linguistic terms, but by saying something – linguists understand another thing, while the thirds are simply confused.

It turned out that there's no less confusion when we go back to ancient times. Who were these "*Indo-Europeans*"? Were they those who in ancient times spoke the "*Indo-European languages*". And what before that, who were they before? And – were they the "*Proto-Indo-Europeans*" (PIE)? This term is even more awkward: it is as someone to be called "*Proto-Evro-American*". These people have never seen India, and their language wasn't even formed yet, and it was only after thousands of years that they will transform and evolve into "*Indo-European*" group, but – they are already "*Proto-Indo-Europeans*"! It is as the prince Vladimir was called "*Proto-Soviet*". Furthermore, the "*Indo*" is pure linguistic term, but even in the philology it has no direct relationship with India!

On the other hand – to understand and empathize, it's ok. Well, someone may tell, there was no other term for "*Indo-Europeans*", right? There wasn't any name at all to call the people who in that distant time formed a cultural link with India and, in any case, spread the language connections to Europe. Wait a minute, how "There wasn't"?! And Aryans?

Well, we'll get to that later.

More about the terms. For some reason it is permissible to talk about "*Old Germans*" and "*Scandinavians*" (both of which relatively modern terms), but it's not about the "*Ancient Slovens*". Right away you can hear – "*No, no, there was no 'Old Slovens'...*" What kind of double-standard is that? Nevertheless, it should be clear to everyone that this is about the "*Pre-Slovens*". Let's make a deal – by speaking of "*Slovens*" I have in mind our ancestors who lived thousands of years before us, not today's "ethno-cultural community" with same name. I guess they must've had some kind of name too? But please not the clumsy "*Pre-Indo-Europeans*"? Nor the "*Indo-Iranians*", ok? Let them be "*Slovens*", which is "*Pre-Slovens*". And Aryans, but we'll get there later.

Now, of which "*Slovens*" are we talking about? The "*Slovens*" are generally divided into three groups – "*Eastern Slovens*" , "*Western Slovens*" and "*Southern Slovens*". Eastern are the Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians. Western are Poles, Czechs, Slovaks. Southern are the Serbs, Croats, Bosnians, Macedonians, Bulgars, Slovenians. This list is incomplete, or we must mention Sorabians (*Lusatian Slavs*) and others, but the idea is clear. This classification is essentially based on the linguistic criteria by which the "*Slavic*" group of "*Indo-European*" languages comprises the East, West and Southern subgroup, with approximately the same division of the territories. In this context the "*Slovens*" are "ethno-cultural communities", languages included. In this way they are formed, it is believed, in the 6-7th century of our era. Their subdivision, according to the linguists, happened some 1300 years ago, approximately at the same time (?) when they were formed. But the "*Slovens*", as listed genealogically, belong to a quite numerous sub-families, and the history of the related families is quite ramified too. That's why the Eastern and Western "*Slovens*" as "ethno-cultural communities" are somewhat different concepts. Some are mostly orthodox, other catholics. The language is noticeably various among them, and there are also other "ethno-cultural" differences. But within the DNA genealogy – they are the same, of the same genetic pool, same marker in the Y-chromosome, descending from same common ancestor, same history of the genes migration. And finally, the same ancestral haplogroup.

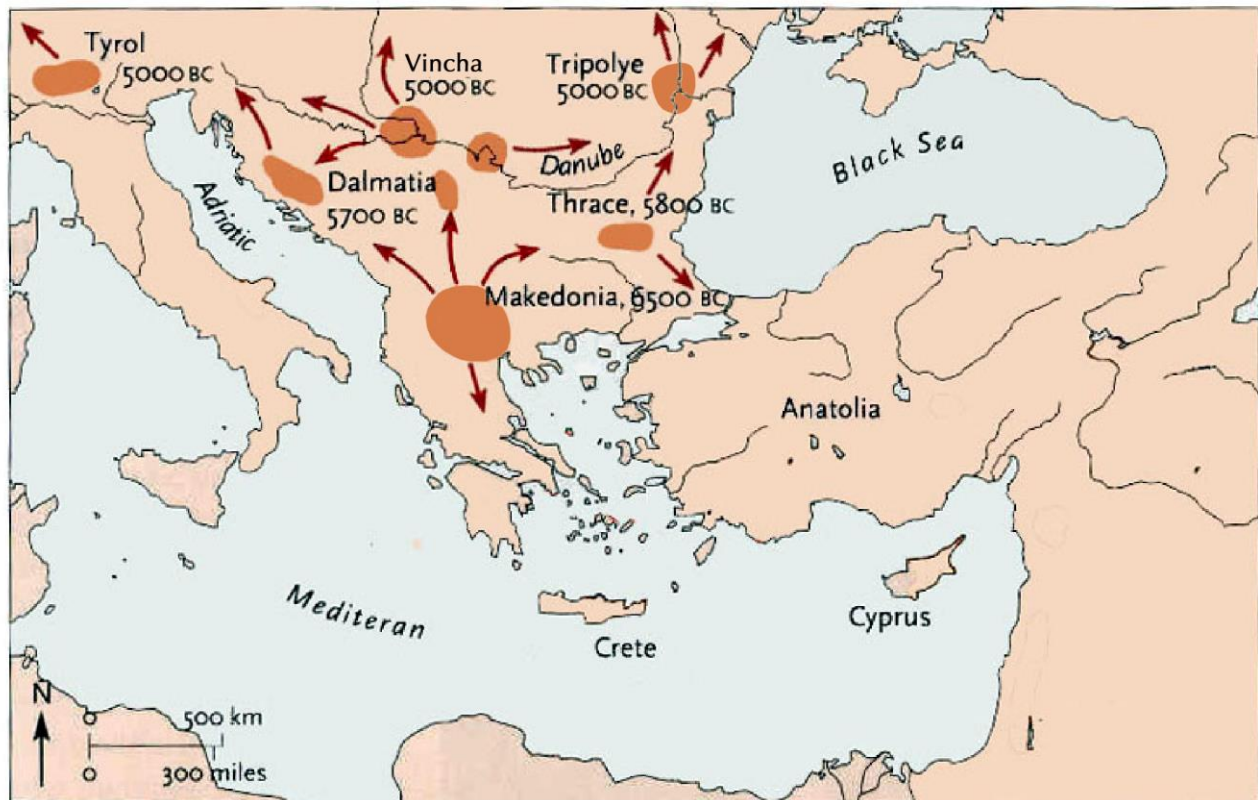
Thus, we arrived at the concept of "ancestral haplogroup" or "haplogroups gender". It is determined by markers, or by the scheme of mutations in the male sex chromosome. And it is same in the women, but through somewhat different coordinate system. Thus the "*Slovens*" – are all from **R1a1** genus. Among the peoples of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, for example, they are from 45 to 70%. And in ancient Russian and Ukrainian towns and villages – up to 80%.

Conclusion: the term "*Sloven*" depends on the context. In linguistics the "*Slovens*" are one thing, in ethnography – another, in the DNA genealogy – yet another. But the haplogroups were formed when there was no nations, no churches, no modern languages. In this respect, the affiliation related to the haplogroup family – is the principal one.

And since the relation to some haplogroup is determined by very specific mutations in Y-chromosome nucleotides, it can be said that each of us carries specific DNA marker. The marker which is in the male offspring is everlasting, and it can be extinguished only along with the whole family. Unfortunately, such extreme cases in the history were frequent. But that does not mean that the marker is indication of some "kind" or "type" of people. The marker is not related to genes and has no connection with them, and only the genes in the case of such request may be associated with the "human type". Haplogroups and haplotypes cannot determine the shape of the skull or nose, hair color, physical or intellectual characteristics of someone. But they link forever the haplotype carriers within a certain human type, on which beginning there was the initial father of that genus, whose descendants have survived and live to this day, as opposed to millions other broken genealogical lines.

It has been shown that this DNA marker is of indispensable importance for historians, linguists, anthropologists, since these markers cannot be "assimilated" as the tongue, genes, or various cultures can be, which are "easily soluble" into the population. Haplotypes and haplogroups are not "dissolving", they don't assimilate. Whichever religion it descendants throughout millennia, no matter what language they acquire, no matter which cultural-ethnic characteristics they change – the same haplogroup, the same haplotype (only within certain mutations) stubbornly appears in the appropriate tests of certain segments of the Y- chromosome. It doesn't matter whether it is a muslim, christian, jew, buddhist, atheist or polytheist.

As it will be demonstrated in this study, members of the genus **R1a1** from Balkans, who lived there 12,000 years ago, after two hundred and something generations erupted in the East European Plain, where 4500 years ago appeared the ancestors of modern Russians and Ukrainians with the same **R1a1** genus, including the author of this article.



Above: The dispersion of Aryan "*Pre-Slovens*" from the Balkans in 7-6 millennium BCE. For the sake of argument, it is important to note here that these were the first migrations of emerging agricultural population (or misleadingly so-called "*Indo-Europeans*")<sup>2</sup> in Europe. These new farmers were quite different from the primitive hordes of troglodytes and hunter-gatherers that dwelled throughout the Post-Glacial steppes of Euope.

Five hundred years later or (4000 years ago) – these "*Pre-Slovens*" (originally from the Balkans) arrived to the southern slopes of Ural mountains, and four hundred years later (3600 years ago) they headed toward India, where now live about 100 million of their descendants, members of the same **R1a1** genus, the **Aryan Genus**. Aryans<sup>3</sup>, because they used to call themselves that way, and that name is recorded in the ancient Indian Vedas and in the Iranian tradition. The same people who are descendants of the "*Pre-Slavic*" genus, or their close relatives. There's no, nor there ever was, any "assimilation" of the **R1a1** haplogroup, and these almost identical haplotypes are easy to detect. They're identical with "*Slavic*".

<sup>2</sup> The term "*Indo-European*", as pure linguistic category, has nothing to do with the peoples from this remote past of human history. These Aryans were yet to arrive in India, where they allegedly formed the so-called "*Indo-European*" languages, but much, much later, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium B.C.E.

<sup>3</sup> i.e. "*Barb-Aryans*" - 'Blubbering Aryans' in plain Koine\*.

\* ancient Macedonic "*Esperanto*", a common language shared by various peoples of the antiquity; as a lingua franca it was introduced at the close of the classical period, and spread in the wider Mediterranean area by Filip II and Alexander III of Macedon.

Another wave of Aryans, with the same haplotypes, departed from Central Asia and reached the Eastern Iran in the third millennium BCE, and those are the Iranian Aryans.

Finally, yet another wave of representatives of the genus **R1a1** moved to the south and reached the Arabic Peninsula, Gulf of Oman, where is today Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates. The local Arabs felled in dismay when they received the certificate test-results of the DNA haplotype and haplogroup **R1a1** testing. "*Pre-Slavic*", "*Indo-European*" – call it what you like, but the essence is the same – **Aryan**. And those certificates established the areal boundaries of the ancient Aryan's expeditions. Calculations below show the time of these migrations – some 4000 years ago.

So by saying "*Slovens*" (i.e. "*Slavic*") in the further research we'll take into account "*Eastern Slovens*", people of the **R1a1** genus, in the terms of DNA genealogy. Until recently the science didn't know, in "scientific terms", how to mark them. How to measure objectively the parameters that bond them. This question was not even asked in that way. Based on the huge mass of data that is collected by linguistic, comparative analysis of languages – they were certain "*Indo-Europeans*", "*Aryan*" settlers from the north (in India and Iran) which know about the snow, the cold, they knew for the birch, ash, beech, known to them were the wolves, bears, even the horse. Now it has become known that these people are of **R1a1** genus, to which belongs up to 70% of the population in modern Russia. And further west, toward the Atlantic, the proportion of Aryan, i.e. "*Slavic*" **R1a1** genus constantly decreases, with the inhabitants of the British Isles with only 2-4 %.

We discussed that issue. And the "*Indo-Europeans*"?! Who are they then?

From the above inevitably follows that the "*Indo-Europeans*", the ancient **R1a1** genus – are the **Aryans**. Then all of it, or at any rate much of the pieces come into place – about the people of this genus in India and Iran, and the spread of the people with same **R1a1** genus throughout Europe, and from there the appearance of the "*Indo-European language*", since it is actually theirs, Aryan language (or a dialect), and later the appearance of "*Indo-Iranian languages*", as these are Aryan languages too. At the matter of fact, as we shall see further, "*Indo-Iranian languages*" appeared only after the arrival of Aryans in Iran and India, and if we are to be precise – there's no "after", but the "*Indo-Iranian languages*" appear exactly in the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE, with the arrival of the Aryans in India.

What is the modern science stance on the "*Indo-Europeans*" today? Even though their term "*Indo-Europeans*" by definition is something like "*Elephantopotamus*", the "*Indo-Europeans*" in contemporary linguistics, and a bit in archeology, are generally considered as "*ancient people who some thousand years later (2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE) came to India and somehow fixed the Indian literature language Sanskrit, which found himself in the same linguistic conjunction with the European languages, except for the Basque, Finno-Ugric, Turanic and Semitic languages, which are not "Indo-European*". How did the "*Indo-Europeans*" performed this task. How and why they found themselves in India and Iran, linguists and archaeologists don't explain. Moreover, they include into "*Indo-Europeans*" all those who never been to India, nor they had any connection with the Sanskrit, but nevertheless they seem to have spread the "*Indo-European*" language. Celts for example. And at the same time they persistently insist on the discussion about who were and who were not the "*Indo-Europeans*". To this purpose a very wide variety of criteria is used, from the shape and characteristics of pottery, patterns on them, etc.

Even more complicated it's the often used term "*Indo-Iranian*", rather than "*Indo-European*", used for equally unknown reasons. What's even worse – "*Indo-Europeans*" are often referred to as "*Indo-Iranians*". And this provokes the monstrous constructions, as for example: "*on the river Dnieper in*

*ancient times lived Indo-Iranians". That is to say that "those who lived on the river Dnieper thousands of years later produced offspring that went to India and Iran, and somehow managed to change the languages of India and Iran, which became in some extent close to many European languages (English, French, Spanish, Russian, and many others). And that's why these ancient people, which lived thousands of years before on the Dnieper, are now called – Indo-Iranians."*<sup>4</sup> That's insane! In addition – these Dnieper people spoke "*the Iranian languages*"!!! And at the same time – the oldest Iranian "*Indo-European*" languages emerged in the 2<sup>nd</sup> millenium before the new era, eventhough the people on Dnieper lived there thousands of years before. And they spoke the same language that will "*emerge thousands of years after*". That is – **Aryan**. But among the linguists this is the most terrible word to mention. It is unspeakable. That's quite unusual for linguistic scholars. Being that they didn't received any order not to mention it. But they do not dare.

And who are the "Proto-Indoeuropeans"? Well, that's something like "*Proto-Elephantopotamus*". It must have been the ones who were the ancestors of those who were the ancestors of these which some 1000 years later went over to India and Iran, and manage to... and so on.

Here's how the linguists imagine this: A long time ago there was a certain "*Nashinski language*".<sup>5</sup> Linguists put it in the distant past, between 23000 and 8000 years ago, some in India, some in Central Europe, and others in the Balkans. Not so long ago western literature calculated that the academic sources proposed in total some 14 different homelands of the "*Indo-Europeans*" and "*Proto-Indo-Europeans*". V.A. Safronov mentions even 25 of them in the fundamental book "*Indo-European homeland*" – seven in Asia and 18 in Europe. The "*Nashinski*" language on which spoke the "*Proto-Indo-Europeans*" divided apart some 8-10 thousand years ago on "*Indo-European*" languages and other "*Non-Indoeuropean*" (Semitic, Finno-Ugrian, Turkic, etc.). So, that's how the "*Indo-Europeans*" got their own languages. And even if they arrived in India few thousands of years later, nevertheless, for no apparent reason they were nick-named – "*Indo-Europeans*".

So, this was discussed too. True, the linguists have not yet been touched. They have a point: "*Although the origin of the Indo-European languages is studied far more intensively then the other languages, it is still a heaviest and most persistent problem of historical linguistics... Nevertheless, even if the history of this question lasts over 200 years, experts have not been able yet to determine the time and place of the Indo-European origin.*"

Here again emerged the question of the homeland. At the matter of fact – a question of three homelands: of the "*Proto-Indo-Europeans*", then the "*Indo-European*" homeland, and "*Slavic*" homeland. With the "*Proto-Indo-European*" homeland the things are pretty bad, since they are equally bad for the "*Indo-European*" homeland. Now, more or less seriously are considered three candidates for the ancestral homeland of "*Indo-Europeans*" or "*Proto-Indo-European*".

---

<sup>4</sup> According to this logic the Mongolic people should be called "*Balkano-Europeans*", because they too are "*those who lived in the Gobi Desert thousands of years later produced offspring that went to Balkans and Europe, and somehow managed to change the languages of Balkans and Europe, which became in some extent close to many Mongolic languages* (the official script in Mongolia today is Cyrillic!)"

<sup>5</sup> Lat. *Nostratic*, prehistoric language family (also called *Makrofamily* or *Superfamily*) discovered in the 60's of the last century by Russian scientists and linguists V.Ilich-Svytich and A.Dolgopolski. It contains as sub-groups all the major language families of Europe, Asia and North Africa: Indo-European, Ural-Altaic, Caucasian, Dravidijski and linguistic family of the Indian subcontinent.



- First hypothesis – Asia Minor, or more specifically Turkey/Anatolia, precisely the area between the Lake Van and Urmia, just south from the border of the former USSR, in western Iran, namely western Azerbaijan.
- Second hypothesis – the southern steppes of modern Ukraine/Russia, in the landscape of the so-called "*Kurgan*<sup>6</sup> *Culture*".
- Third hypothesis – Eastern or Central Europe, or more specifically, the plains along the river of Danube or the Balkans, or even the northern Alps.

The age of the spread of "*Indo-European*" or "*Proto-Indo-European*" language also remains unknown and varies from 6000-4500 years ago – if as it's bearers are accepted the hordes of the "*Kurgan Culture*"; or some 10000-8000-years ago – if as it's bearers are accepted the inhabitants of Anatolia. Or even earlier! Supporters of the "*Anatolian theory*" believe that the main argument in its favor is the fact of the agricultural expansion in Europe, North Africa and Asia from Anatolia, somewhere between 9500-8000 years ago, which 5,500 years ago reached the British Isles.

Supporters of the "*Balkan theory*" used the same arguments about the expansion of agriculture, but from the Balkans toward Anatolia and Europe.

The question until today (mainly because of the political reasons) is not resolved. There are lots of arguments *pro* and *contro* each of the three hypothesis.

Things are the same with respect to the ancient "*Slavic*" homeland. Since no one ever connected "*Pre-Slovens*", Aryans and "*Indo-Europeans*", nor anyone put the sign of equal between the three, the location of the "*Slovens*" ancestral homeland is still unresolved issue. This question is discussed by the science for over two hundred years, but the overall consent, even minimal, is lacking. It is generally accepted that the "*Slovens entered the historic stage only in the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD*". But that's the new era! And we are interested in the ancient "*Slovens*" or "*Pre-Slovens*", lets say – at least 3000 years ago. And in general, the scientific discussions on this question are tacitly avoided (or simply censored!).

Some believe that the "*homeland of the Slovens*" was in the area of the river Pripyat and the Middle Dnieper. Others think that the "*homeland of the Slovens*" was the territory from Dnieper to the Western Bug, which was occupied by the "*Slovens*" for at least two-three thousands years. But where were the "*Slovens*" before that, and whether they were at all – this question it's still considered "pending". Others assume that the homeland of the "*Slovens*", as well as the "*Indo-Europeans*" in general, were the steppes in the south of Russia and Ukraine, but this is disputed too. Others further think that the homelands of "*Indo-Europeans*" and "*Slovens*" must coincide, because the "*Slavic*" languages are very archaic and old. But, this ("*Indo-Europeans*" and "*Slovens*" equation) is disputed too: "(they're) *not Indo-Europeans, but one of their largest groups*", thus indicating that they must've been "*different*", other "*Indo-Europeans*". Of what kind – usually it is not explained.

Occasionally some "*Indo-Iranian community*" is also mentioned, which, who knows why – "*spoke the Balto-Slavic primordial language*". Sometimes are even mentioned "*Black Sea Indo-Aryans*".

---

<sup>6</sup> Prehistoric burial mound or barrow of a type found in southern Russia and Ukraine.



But how to integrate the "Indo" and Black Sea, again – it is not explained either! But linguists say: that's so common... From all of this it already starts spinning in ones head!

They even try to include Anthropology and say that the "Slovens" in this regard are close to the Alpine range: Modern Hungary-Austria-Switzerland-Northern Italy-Southern Germany-North Balkans, which in this case will mean that the "Pre-Slovens" were moving from West to East, not vice versa. However, anthropologists and archaeologists cannot specify the time (nor the directions) of these movements, since the "Slovens" usually cremated their dead, which deprived the scientists of the tangible material from 2,5 thousand years ago. Few scholars even think that the displacements along the territory of eastern Ukraine was related to the movements of "Kurgan Culture", which means from East to West. Almost unanimously is presumed that the population of so-called "Andronovo Culture", in its linguistic background, was "Indo-Iranian", and that in southern Urals, in Arkaim<sup>7</sup>, lived "Indo-Aryans" but that the city was built, again, by the "Indo-Iranians". There are phrases like: "Indo-Iranian tribes migrated to India." That is – were they already "Indo-Iranian" before?! Even if they've never been to India or Iran...? That is to say whatever you like, even the faintest absurdity, as long as the "A" word<sup>8</sup> is avoided.

Finally, "parascience" literature of the West went into other extreme and argues that the "*Russian Slovens were the forefathers of almost all European and part of the Asian nations,*" and "*the 60 to 80 % of Brits, Northern and Eastern Germans, Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, Icelanders, 80% of Austrians, Lithuanians – they are assimilated Slovens.*"

From all of this we can see that the contemporary situation is roughly clear. So now we can move on the very substance of this study. Moreover, the "most advanced" historical and linguistic research articles, by recognizing that the question of the time and place of origin of the "Indo-European" language still remains enigmatic – have called on resolving of this issue beyond the boundaries of archaeology and linguistics, and asked to include the new, "independent data", that will offer a different view from different perspective, and then chose between the basic theories. That is exactly what this study presents.

---

<sup>7</sup> Arkaim, the ancient Aryan city of in the South Urals: <http://srpska.ru/article.php?nid=6075>

<sup>8</sup> Aryan.

## DNA-GENEALOGY IN GENERAL, AND PARTICULARLY ON "SLOVENS"

The essence of DNA-Genealogy and its basic settings were described many times<sup>9</sup>. This time I move straight to the point and I'll just mention that within the DNA of each man, and in its Y-chromosome, there are some parts in which gradually, in a few generations, the mutations accumulates one at a time in the nucleotides. This has nothing to do with genes. And in general, a DNA contains only 2% of the gene, and male sex Y- chromosome even less than that, there are genes of negligible percentage.

Y- chromosome is the only one of all 46 chromosomes (actually 23, which are carried by sperm) , which is transmitted from father to son, and continues to each subsequent child in the time line of tens of thousands of years. The son gets from father the same kind of Y- Chromosome that he got from his father, plus new mutations, if any – when moving from father to son. And that happens rarely.

Here's an example. This is mine "*Sloven*" haplotype, genus **R1a1**, with 25 markers:

13 24 16 11 11 15 12 12 10 13 11 30  
16 9 10 11 11 24 14 20 34 15 15 16 16

Each number represents a specific sequence of nucleotide blocks in the Y- chromosome DNA. It's called "*allele*" and shows how many times that block is repeated through the mutations. The mutations in this kind of haplotype (random change of the number of nucleotides blocks) have a mutation rate of one to about every 22 generations, that is, the average is once every 550 years. What will be the next allele change – no one knows nor can be predicted. In other words, here we can speak only about probability of such changes.

In my earlier papers about DNA-Genealogy I quoted examples of the so-called haplotypes with 6 markers – small, simplified. Or more Called "*bikini-haplotypes*". But the search for the homeland of the "*Slovens*" needed much more precise instrument. Therefore, in this study we used haplotypes with 25 markers. Since the Y- chromosome of every man has 50 million nucleotides, haplotype with his numbers may be continued by will, it's just the matter of determining the nucleotide sequence. Haplotypes are determined with a maximum length of 67 markers, although technically there's no limits. But haplotypes with 25 markers present a very large resolution, even the scientific articles do not such such haplotypes. It is likely that this is first of its kind.

Haplotypes are extremely sensitive to the origin, speaking of genealogical families. Lets take for example instead of "*Slavic*" **R1a1** genus the "*Finno-Ugric*" **N3** genus, through the DNA-Genealogy system. A typical haplotype of this genus with 25 markers looks as it follows:

14 24 14 11 11 13 11 12 10 14 14 30  
17 10 10 11 12 25 14 19 30 12 12 14 14

It has 29 mutations compared to the above "*Slavic*"! This corresponds to the difference of more than 2,000 generations, which shows that the common "*Slavic*" and "*Finno-Ugric*" ancestor lived more than 30,000 years ago.

We'll get the very same picture if we compare it, for example, with the "*Hebrew*" genus. Typical Middle-Eastern Jew haplotype (**J1** genus) is as it follows:

---

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.lebed.com/2006/art4606htm>; <http://www.lebed.com/2007/art4914htm> ;  
<http://www.lebed.com/2007/art5034htm>

12 23 14 10 13 15 11 16 12 13 11 30  
17 8 9 11 11 26 14 21 27 12 14 16 17

It has 32 mutations compared to the "*Sloven*" haplotype. It's even more distant from the "*Finno-Ugric*". And they differ from each other by 35 mutations.

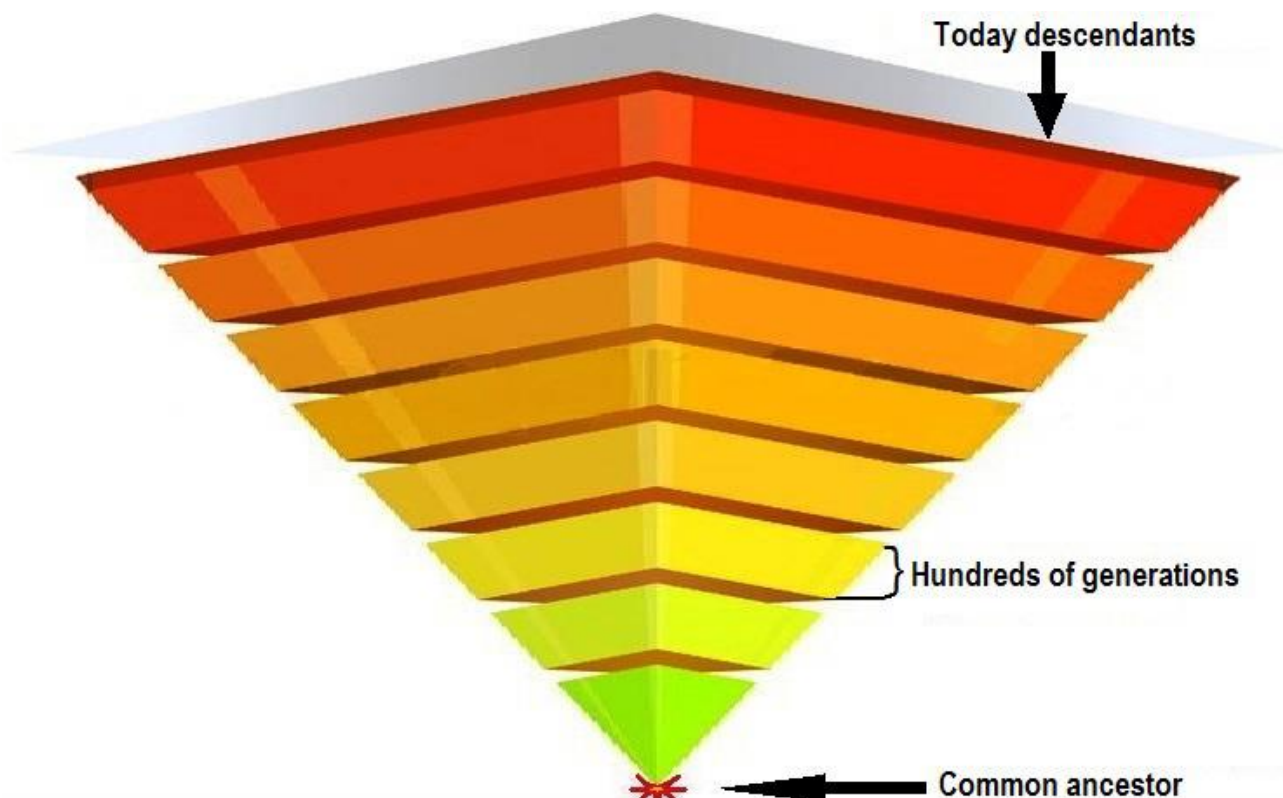
All in all, the idea is clear. Haplotypes are very sensitive when compared with the representatives of different genus. They reflect very different origin, genus history, genus migration. Lets forget about "*Finno-Ugrians*" and Jews! Take the closer Bulgars for example. Up to half of them have the (**I2** genus) variations of this haplotype:

13 24 16 11 14 15 11 13 13 13 11 31  
17 8 10 11 11 25 15 20 32 12 14 15 15

It has 21 mutations compared to the above mentioned East Slavic haplotype. That is, both are "*Slavic*", but the genus is different. The **I2** genus originates from another ancestor, migration routes of this genus are quite different from **R1a1** genus. Only later, in our modern times, or at the end of the previous era, they met and formed the "*Slavic*" cultural-ethnic community, and later they utterly tied together even more through literacy and religion. But the genus is still different, although 12% of today Bulgars belong to the Eastern **R1a1** branch.

It is very important that from the number of mutations in haplotypes it can be calculated when the common ancestor lived a group of the people whose haplotypes we examine. I'll avoid detailed explanation here, on how these precise calculations are performed, as I already published in the scientific press (link at the end of the article) recently. The essence of that is: the more mutations of haplotypes in groups of people are – the more ancient is their common ancestor. And because the mutations occur statistically quite casually, with a certain average speed, it is possible to calculate the time when a common ancestor of a group of people of the same genus was living – quite reliably. Further examples will be given.

To make it more understandable, I will give a simple analogy. The haplotype tree is like a pyramid standing on its top. The top which is now on the basis of this upside-down pyramid – that's the haplotype common ancestor of the genus. The large base of the pyramid, which is now up at the top – that are we, the contemporaries, that are our today haplotypes. The number of mutations in each haplotype – that's the distance to us (his contemporaries) from our common ancestor, from the top of the pyramid down below, in the distant past.



If the pyramid was ideal – three points would be enough, that is, three haplotypes basically for calculate the distance to the top. But in reality, three points are insufficient. Experience showed that only tens of haplotypes with 25 markers (that is 250 points) are sufficient for satisfactory estimate of the time distance to a common ancestor.

Haplotypes of the Russians and Ukrainians, **R1a1** genus with 25 markers, were obtained from international database "YSearch". Holders of these haplotypes are our contemporaries who live from the Far East to western Ukraine, and from the northern to the Southern Border. And in this way it is calculated that the common ancestor of Russian and Ukrainian East "*Slovens*", of **R1a1** genus lived 4500 years ago. This figure is 100% reliable, cross-checked by calculating of different haplotypes length. And, as we are now convinced, that figure is not occasional. Again I remind you that the budget details, review and reconsiderations are listed at the end of this article. And these calculations are made on the haplotypes with 25 markers. It has been "top-gun" DNA-Genealogy, if we like to call it with proper name.

It turned out that the common "*Sloven*" ancestors, who lived 4500 years ago, had this haplotype in their DNA:

13 25 16 10 11 14 12 12 10 13 11 30  
15 9 10 11 11 24 14 20 32 12 15 15 16

For comparison, here's my haplotype again:

13 **24** 16 **11** 11 **15** 12 12 10 13 11 30  
**16** 9 10 11 11 24 14 20 **34 15** 15 **16** 16

For me personally, in comparison with the original "*Sloven*" ancestors genus, there are accumulated 10 mutations (indicated in bold). If we remember that the mutations occur approximately one every 550 years ago, then I am some 5500 years distant from my ancestor. But we are talking about statistics, and rounded overall estimate it turns to 4500 years. I have accumulated more mutations and others less. In other words, each of us has our own individual mutations, but the ancestor's haplotype is the same for all. And its surviving in almost all of Europe, as we shall see.

So, let's take a break. Our common "*Pre-Sloven*" ancestor lived 4500 years ago on the territory of the contemporary Russia-Ukraine. That is the early Bronze Age, or *Eneolithic*, the transition from the Stone Age to the Bronze. To imagine the time frame, it is well ahead of the exodus of Jews from Egypt in the biblical tradition. And this happened, if we stick to the Torah interpretation, some 3500-3600 years ago. And if we don't take into account the interpretation of Torah, which of course is not a scientific source, then we can say that the common ancestor of the East "*Slovens*", in this case Russians and Ukrainians, lived 1000 years before the eruption of Santorini (Thera), which destroyed the Minoan civilization on the island of Crete.

Now we will begin to put together the pieces of events of our most ancient history. "*Pre-Slovens*" appear 4500 years ago on the Middle-Russian plateau, and those were not just any kind of "*Pre-Slovens*", but rather those whose descendants live in our time, and today there's tens of millions of them. 3800 years ago, the Aryans, the descendants of these "*Pre-Slovens*" (who have identical ancestral haplotype, as will be later shown) built the garden of Arkaim (its modern name), and Sintashta, in the "*land of cities*" in Southern Urals. The Aryans 3600 years ago left the city of Arkaim and migrated to India. Indeed, the fortress which is now called the Arkaim, according to data from archeology, existed for only 200 years.

Alt! And how do we know that they were the descendants of our ancestors, i.e. "*Pre-Slovens*"?

Here's how. The **R1a1** genus, a genus marker that is following all of the above mentioned haplotypes. Means that on the basis of this marker we can determine to which genus belong those who went to India.

By the way, here's more data. In a recent work of the German scientists nine haplotypes were found from the fossils in southern Siberia, and it turned out that eight among them are of the **R1a1** genus and one mongoloid, or **S** genus. They were dated to the period between 5500 and 1800 years ago. The haplotypes of **R1a1** genus, for example, were like this:

13 25 16 11 11 14 X Y Z 14 11 32

Here the undeciphered markers are replaced with letters. They also strongly resemble the "*Sloven*" haplotypes showed above, especially if we bear in mind that these ancient people carry individual, random mutations.

Today the share of "*Sloven*"/Aryan haplogroup **R1a1** in Lithuania is 38% , in Latvia 41% , 40% in Belarus, in Ukraine from 45% to 54%. In Russia there's an average of 48% of "*Sloven*"/Aryans, on account of the high proportion of "*Finno-Ugrians*" in northern Russia, but in the south and in the center of Russia's share of the Eastern "*Sloven*"/Aryan reaches 60-75 % or even more.

## "INDUS" HAPLOTYPES AND THE TIME WHEN THEIR COMMON ANCESTOR LIVED

Immediately I take distances from my "*Indus*"-coined term which I deliberately choose instead of "*Indian*", because the Indians belong mostly to the native *Dravidians*, especially the Indians in southern India. And "*Induses*" are mostly carriers of the **R1a1** haplogroup. It would be wrong to write "*Indian Haplotypes*", as the Indians in general belong to various families of DNA-Genealogy.

In this sense, the term "*Indus haplotypes*" is akin to the term "*Sloven haplotypes*". At present it is a reflection of "ethno-cultural" component, but that is one of the characteristics of the genus.

In my early study on "*Sloven*" and "*Indus*" haplotypes (<http://www.lebed.com/2007/art5034htm>) I already wrote that it turned out that the "*Slovens*" and "*Induses*" have the same common ancestor. They both in great numbers belong to the **R1a1** genus, only that in Russians there's 50-75 %, and among the "*Induses*" – 16 % . That is, the Russians have 40-60 million men with the **R1a1** genus, and "*Induses*" – 100 million. But in that paper I describe only the different haplotypes, those short ones. Now, a year later, we can determine when the ancestors of the Eastern "*Slovens*" and "*Induses*" lived together.

Here's ancestral "*Indus*" haplotype Indians the same **R1a1** genus:

13 25 16 **11** 11 14 12 12 10 13 11 **31**  
15 9 10 11 11 24 14 20 32 12 15 15 16

It is practically the same as the haplotype of the "*Pre-Slovens*". Featured are two mutations, but in fact there is no mutations. There is the fourth figure from left for the "*Slovens*" 10:46 and is rounded to 10, while for the "*Induses*" is 10:53, rounded to 11 actually is the one and the same. It is the same with the average mutation, parts of the unit.

The age of the common ancestor for the "*Induses*" is 3850 years old. It is a 650 years less than that of the "*Slovens*". Since the ancestral haplotypes in "*Induses*" and "*Slovens*" practically coincide, and "*Sloven*" haplotype is 650 years older, it is clear that the "*Pre-Slovens*" were those that came to India and not vice versa. Strictly speaking, they were not the "*Pre-Slovens*" but "*Pre-Induses*", which were the descendants of the "*Pre-Slovens*".

If you compile all haplotypes of the "*Slovens*" and "*Induses*", as they presumably are from the common ancestor, then the differences disappear completely. The common ancestral "*Sloven*" and "*Indus*" haplotype is:

13 25 16 10 11 14 12 12 10 13 11 30  
15 9 10 11 11 24 14 20 32 12 15 15 16

It is the same to the haplotype of the common ancestor of "*Slovens*". Thus the common ancestor of "*Slovens*" and "*Induses*" lived 4,300 years ago. This ancestor which is older of both is the "*Pre-Sloven*". 500 years from then the "*Slovens*" built city of Arkaim, and 200 years later they will go to India and as "*Induses*" will start the countdown from their common "*Pre-Sloven*" ancestor. It all fits.

Today, the share of Aryan **R1a1** genus among the Indians, in the whole country is 16 % , and occupies the second place after the most widespread Indian "indigenous" **N1** haplogroup (20 %). And in the higher castes haplogroup **R1a1** occupies almost half. And on this we'll get a closer examination.

As is known, the society in India is divided into castes and tribes. There's four basic castes or "*Warnas*": Brahmins (priests) , Kshatriya (warriors) , Vajšija (traders, farmers, herders ) and Sudra



(workers and servants). In the scientific literature they are divided into "*Indo-European*" and "*Dravidian*" castes, and each of them has three levels – the highest caste, middle and lowest. The tribes are divided into "*Indo-European*", "*Dravidian*", "*Burmese-Tibetan*" and "*Australo-Asian*". As recently established, the entire male population in India can be divided into 10 to 15 basic haplogroups: **S** - Mongoloid, **C** – Iranian, **G** - Caucasian, **H** - Indian, **L** and **R2** (which are other than the extremely rare to India), **J1** - Near East, **J2** - Mediterranean (and Middle Eastern), **O** - East Asian, **Q** - Siberian, **R1a1** - East European (Aryan), **1b** - Western European (and Asian). By the way, the overwhelming majority of European Roma (Gypsies), who, as you know, came from India 500-800 years ago, have a haplogroup **H1** and **R2**.

The main part of both the highest caste, the "*Indo-European*" and "*Dravidian*", consists of representatives of the Aryan haplogroup **R1a1**. They have 45 % in the highest "*Indo-European*" castes and 29 % in the highest "*Dravidian*" caste. Other members of the highest caste are holders of the Indian haplogroup **R2** (16 % and 10 %), **L** (5 % and 7 %), **H** (12 % and 7 %), and other – less than 1%.

Conversely, in the tribes is predominant the East Asian haplogroup **O** (53 % in Australia and Asia, 66 % in Burmese-Tibetan tribes, and 29 % in "*Indo-European*" tribes) and the "indigenous" Indian **N** (37 % in the "*Dravidian*" tribes).

This data generally fits the ancient migration flows that are described below:

- I. The oldest flow, 45-20 thousand years ago, to the east from Northern Mesopotamia-Western Iran, diverged at Pamir-Hindu Kush-Tianshan, led the future "*Dravidians*", *East Asians* and *Australian-Asian* nations to the south of India. Future *Siberians*, *West Asians* and *Europeans* – to the north and west.
- II. Only thousands years later, a second stream of "*Dravidians*" came to India from the Middle East, bringing with them skills of the emerging agriculture, along with haplogroup **J2** that is mostly present in the highest "*Dravidian*" caste – 15 % (in the highest "*Indo-European*" caste – 9%).
- III. Finally, before 3500 years the carriers of **R1a1** haplogroup called Aryans arrived in India from the southern Urals. Under this name they entered the Indian epic. Interesting is that the Indian caste-system itself was also created about 3500 years ago.

So, let's repeat again. The Aryan "*Slovens*" and "*Induses*" have the same common ancestor of the **R1a1** genus, who lived some 4300 years ago, and the ancestor of "*Slovens*" themselves, with the same haplotype, lived somewhat earlier – 4500 years ago. His descent, through 650 years formed the genealogical line of "*Induses*", with a countdown from 3850 years ago, that is the time when the common "*Indus*" ancestor lived (see above), just in the time at the beginning of Arkaim. **R1a1** – that were the Aryans who came to India. And when they came and what had brought them there – I will tell that below, and before that we will see when their common ancestors of the genus **R1a1** lived in Europe. Then we will make a general picture of where they lived before all, that is, where was their homeland, and where and when they are moved from the homeland. Now, fully reasonable, we can call them **Aryans** rather than generic "*R1a1* genus", or the more awkward "*Indo-Europeans*" or "*Proto-Indo-Europeans*". They are Aryans. And there was nothing "*Indo-Iranian*" in them, of course, until they didn't came to India and Iran. And they didn't take their language from India or Iran, but on contrary – they made it there. Aryan, "Slavic", Sanskrit. Or, if you wish "*Proto-Sanskrit*".

## ABOUT "SLOVENS", "PRE-SLOVENS", ARYANS AND "INDO-EUROPEANS WHO SPOKE THE IRANIAN LANGUAGE". WHY IS THE WORD "ARYAN" SO TERRIBLE FOR SOMEONE

We looked at the Great Russian Encyclopedia. And we read:

*"The only justified and accepted by the science application of the term "Aryans" is for the tribes and peoples who spoke the "Indo-Iranian" languages."*

Just watch – so daring and by directive they ignore their own ancestors!

And further: *"In linguistics Aryan are called only Indo-Iranian languages."*

But the truth is that our Aryan ancestors brought the language to Iran, and thousands years later, in our modern age – this language was regarded as *"Iranian"*. And since there is the great school of Iranian languages, then they started even to consider the *"Iranian Aryan"*, confusing the cause and the effect.

Iranian languages belong to the *"Indo-European"*, and they are dated as follows:

- The Oldest - from the Second millennium BCE to 300-400 BCE.
- The Intermedium - from 300-400 BCE to AD 800-900.
- The New - from AD 800-900 until today.

Hence, the oldest Iranian languages are dated only after the departure of the Aryans to India and Iran, and more than 1000 years after the life of our common *"Pre-Sloven"* ancestor (4500 years ago). This our common ancestor, he couldn't speak the *"Iranian"* in no way. He spoke Aryan language and his descendants throughout 1000-1500 years brought it to Iran. And West-Iranian group of languages appeared around 500 BCE. That is how the Aryans and *"Pre-Slovens"* by the efforts of our scientists become faceless *"Indo-Europeans"*, and Aryan, *"Old Slavic"* languages have become *"Indo-Iranian"*. And that's politically correct. And thus the fantasy landscapes were created, accepted in the scientific literature, like *"on Dnieper lived tribes who spoke the Iranian languages,"* or *"Scythians spoke the Iranian languages,"* that *"the inhabitants of the said Arkaim too spoke Iranian languages."*

They spoke Aryan, dear reader, Aryan. The one and same with the Old *"Slavic"* language. Our story tells about.

According to the Indian Vedas, the Aryans came to India from the North, and their hymns and traditions are the basis of the Indian Vedas. And, continuing on, it is the Russian language (and the related Baltic languages, such as the Lithuanian) closest to Sanskrit, and Europe is closest to Russian and Baltic languages. So the *"Balto-Slavic languages"* are the basis of *"Indo-European languages"*, right? That is, they are the same Aryan languages, if you call the things with their right name. Nobody can dispute this. But, you know, it's kind of "wrong" to give so much credit to the *"Sloven"* point. *"Indo-European languages"* – is politically correct, and some invented faceless *"Indo-Europeans"* is more politically correct, *"Slovens"* – is not. And the Aryans ... that is, you know – fraught!

But why is that?

Here's how the Great Russian Encyclopedia explains it: *"As of mid-Nineteenth century, the term "Aryans" (or "Aryan") is applied to determine the people belonging to the Indo-European linguistic*

community. The use of the term was widespread by the racist literature (especially in the fascist Germany), which gave to it a tendentious and unscientific importance."<sup>10</sup>

Well, the way we calculated the above information about the stages of the Aryans life – there was nothing racist. Therefore, we will not mix Nazi Germany here. Then why the Aryan is still fraught?

You see, the Aryans, that's horrifying! Even in the times of GUGB-NKVD of USSR<sup>11</sup> – they knew that, especially their high rank officers. At that time, an instruction document called "Aryans", of the Secret Political Department, linked this word to subversive fascist-propaganda organizations in the ex-USSR. As recorded in the archives from that time, charges were mostly worn against the representatives of the Soviet intelligentsia – teachers of the secondary and higher educational institutions, editorial workers, etc. Thus, in the "Aryan Case" arrested and convicted were a group of collaborators who dealt with the release of foreign language vocabulary. Nevertheless, on this subject it can be said a lot. As outlined by a doctor of historical sciences Burovski: "try to mention the Aryans in the professional community – and your respectful friends will immediately become tense, tight ... Suspicious topic, bad. It is better that you avoid this subject, it's safer. And if you already do, then you should not draw any conclusions."

But we draw, and more than one!

Thus, it became clear that the **R1a1** genus in DNA genealogy represents the Aryans, which are our "Pre-Sloven" ancestors, the same and one with "Indo-Europeans".

Their Aryan language, same and one with "Slavic", was brought by them to India and Iran 3500-3400 years ago, that is 1400-1500 BCE. In India, thanks to the efforts of the great Indian grammarian Panini, it was crystallized into Sanskrit approximately 2400 years ago, near the beginning of our era, and in Persia/Iran, Aryan languages became the basis for a group of Iranian languages, of which the oldest dates from the second millennium BCE. Everything fits.

But that's what happens when the linguists ignore the data on the life and migration of Aryans, and among other things, on the territory of modern India and Iran. That's why the Aryans, and thereafter to all the others – the people of the Russian plains, Dnieper, the areas along the Black and Caspian Sea – were awarded with the title "Indo-Europeans", and the furthermore – they "spoke the Iranian languages," even if the truth is quite the opposite.

That's how these clumsy "Indo-Europeans" appeared. In fact, on the Balkans and all across the Russian plains they didn't need India or Iran to speak Aryan languages. They were the Aryans, they brought the language to Europe, and to Iran and India too. From India to the Europe extends one and the same group of languages – **Aryan**. And they took it and renamed it "Indo-European", "Indo-Iranian", "Iranian". And it is quite incomprehensible, to call our people, our "Pre-Sloven"

---

<sup>10</sup> "Aryan model," major shift of the late 19th and early 20th century historiography, created by the romanticist novel writers. When overflowed the realm of scholarship and became the subject of politics, the relationship between scholarly speculation and socio-political movements suffered the most embarrassing chapter. While the nazis in the desperate and bankrupted Germany proudly asserted the myth of "Aryan racial supremacy", they ignored the fact that in the realm of scholarship "Aryan" was not a racial, but a linguistic category. The culmination of it was reached when the racist criminals distorted the history to fit existing prejudices and political aspirations. Real profound embarrassment for the modern science which remained permanently biased by these deformed misrepresentations of the modern nationalistic counterfeit historiography.

<sup>11</sup> Soviet State Security Directorate of the National Commissariat of Internal Affairs.

ancestors – "*Indo-Europeans*", or even "*Iranian*". "*The residents from Dnieper, who spoke the Iranian languages.*" How about that?!

Time for the philologists-linguists to put themselves in order. We, the DNA-Genealogy experts will help them.



## "PRE-SLOVENS" OR ARYANS IN EUROPE AND BEYOND ITS BORDERS. "SLAVIC"/ARYAN/"INDO-EUROPEAN" ANCESTRAL HOMELAND

So, in which direction the Aryan "*Pre-Sloven*" flow used to move – to the west, in Europe, or to the east? By the regions, more or less then 4500 years ago? In India, as we have seen – less than 4500-3850 years ago. This means that the flow from the current territory of Russia moved to the east.

And west?

And here our story gets a quite interesting discourse. I've compiled haplotypes of 25 markers of **R1a1** genus from all over Europe, and for each country or region I designated haplotype of the common ancestor of the concerned population concerned and when that ancestor lived. And it turned out that in almost all of Europe, from Iceland in the north to the Peloponnese on the south, the common ancestor is the same! In other words, the descendants passed their haplotypes as the staffet on its own descendants for generations, diverging from one and the same historical place of origin, "*Pre-Sloven*" homeland, homeland of "*Indo-Europeans*" homeland of Aryans – which turned out to be the **Balkan**. And it's not simply *the Balkan*, but precisely Serbia, Kosovo, Bosnia, Macedonia. It's the areal of the oldest haplotypes of the **R1a1** genus. And the time when our ancestor lived, which is pointed by the oldest, most mutated haplotypes – it was 12,000 years ago. More precisely, prior to 12,200 years ago, but that's exaggerated. Archeology and linguistics do not admit such a precision in such a long time.

DNA genealogy quite certainly shows that for almost 6000 years Our Balkan "*Pre-Sloven*" ancestors lived in these areas, without moving anywhere especially. Even if there was a minor moving – the traces of these activists in the haplotypes of our contemporaries so far has not been found. It is possible that they didn't survive. But about a 6000 years ago began the great migration of peoples – it seems in connection with the transition to the new forms of living and the need to conquer new territories. First movement was toward northern Carpathians, on the territory of eastern Bukovina. There, where its found the enigmatic *Tripolye Culture*, which, in the opinion of archaeologists also "*mysteriously disappeared*."

But it didn't disappear! The descendants of the *Tripolye Culture* still live there. Their common ancestor, according to local haplotypes, lived 6000 years ago and belonged to the genus **R1a1**. "*Pre-Sloven*". We now know the haplotype of their ancestor. It's the same as the haplotype of the Eastern "*Slovens*" ancestor. The same family.

Further they started to disperse around in the waves of migration the **R1a1** genus, from the Balkans (archaeological *Vinča Culture* and related ones)<sup>12</sup> and Bukovina (*Tripolye Culture*). Practically everywhere – 4000-5000 years ago, in the 3<sup>rd</sup> - 2<sup>th</sup> millennium BCE.

---

<sup>12</sup> *Anza-Begovo* and *Velushina-Porodin* (as oldest), *Karanovo*, *Lepenski Vir*, *Tripole*, and other Prehistoric Cultures that bear the local modern Balkan names.





Germany – the same haplotype of 25 markers at the Eastern "*Slovens*", 4800 years ago:

13 25 16 10 11 14 12 12 10 13 11 30  
15 9 10 11 11 24 14 20 32 12 15 15 16

Now in Germany there's an average of 18 % of those who have it (with the mutations), but in some areas the average reaches 1/3. Most of the rest of the population German is "*Baltic*" haplogroup **I1** (24 %) and "*Western European*" **1b** (39 %).

Norway – the same haplotype, the ancestor of the modern territory of Norway lived 4300 years ago. In Norway, now share **R1a1** averaging 18 to 25 % of the population. Mostly *Baltic* **I1** (41 %) and *Western European* **R1b** (28 %) haplogroups .

As for other Europeans of **R1a1** genus haplotype of the ancestor same, I will not mention it. I'll specify when the ancestor (the same descendant of the Balkan R1a1) lived.

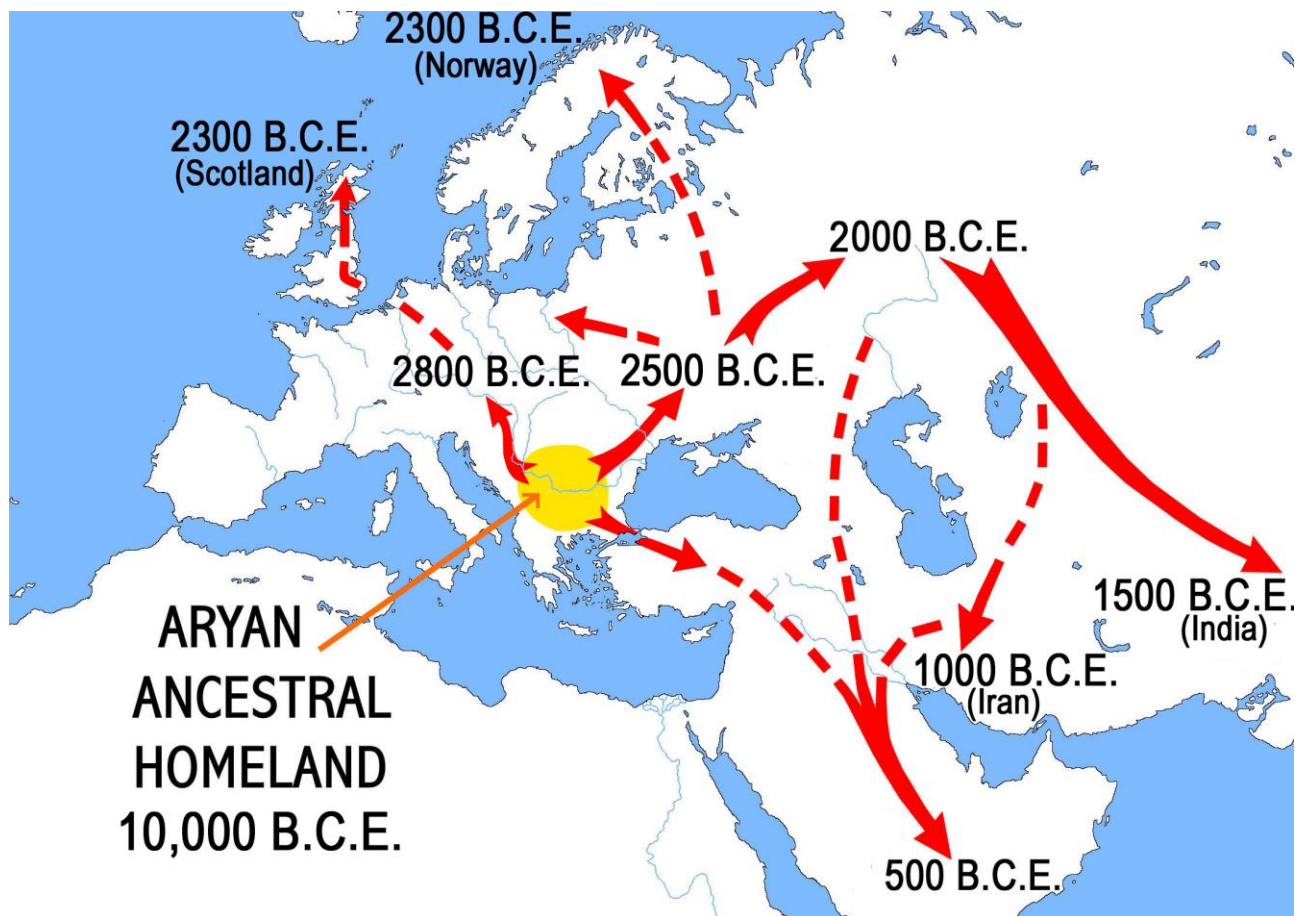
Sweden – 4250 years ago. It seems that for the conquest of the northern territory – Norway, Sweden – it took some time, a few centuries, 500 years approximately.

Of the modern Swedes there are 17 % of the "*Pre-Sloven*" descent, **R1a1** genus. Basically they are *Baltic* **I1** (48 %) and *Western European* **R1b** ( 22 % ) haplogroups.

Let's move to the Atlantic, the British Isles. There is a whole group of territories where from most remote times lived descendants of the Aryans, **R1a1** genus. They are by no means dominant over the other genus, the **1b** of which the Celts are typical representatives, and who had come on the Isles 3500-4000 years ago. But the island has a lot of Aryan descendants too.



In England, the common ancestor of the contemporary bearers of **R1a1** genus lived 4800 years ago, same as in Germany. But in England and the British Isles in general there are relatively few "Sloven" descendants, from 2% to 9 % on all of the islands. They are dominated by Western European **R1b** (71 %) and the Baltic **I1** (6 %) haplogroup .



Above: The Aryan ancestral homeland in the Balkans, 12000 years ago, and the main routes of propagation of the R1a1 genus through space and time, as determined by the DNA genealogy researches

In Ireland – 5200 years ago. For some reason the Irish haplotypes are the oldest in Western Europe and the British Isles. Or their settling was really early or either old Irish were happier from others and survived. In Ireland there are very few representatives of **R1a1** haplogroup, at most 2-4 % of the population. There are 3/4 of the Western European haplogroup **R1b**.

To conquer the north, cold and mountainous Scotland, needed quite a time. The common ancestor of the local branch of the **R1a1** genus lived 4300 years ago. Number of "Pre-Sloven" descendants in Scotland decreases from north to south. In the north, on the Shetland islands, there are 27 % , and this number decreases to 2-5 % in the south. In average, there are about 16 % of the entire country. The rest – of 2/3 to 3/4 have a West-European haplogroup **R1b**.

Lets move to the east...

Poland – their common ancestor of **R1a1** genus lived 4600 years ago. In the Russian-Ukrainian population – 4500 years ago, which practically coincide within the limits of precision of the results. Not even four generations for such periods present a difference. In contemporary Poland is on average 57 % of "Pre-Sloven" descent, and in some areas up to 64 % . Others have mainly Western European **R1b** (12 %) and the Baltic **I1** (17 %) haplogroup .

In the Czech Republic and Slovakia the common "*Pre-Sloven*" ancestors lived 4200 years ago. A little later than that of the Russians and Ukrainians. This are the displacements on the territory of modern Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Ukraine, Belarus, Russia – all within several generations literally, but more than 4000 years ago. In the archeology such precision dating is unthinkable.

Czech Republic and Slovakia have about 40% of the "*Pre-Sloven*" **R1a1** genus. Remaining have mostly western European **R1b** (22-28 %) , the Baltic **I1** and Balkan **I2** (total 18 %) haplogroup .

On the territory of modern Hungary, the common ancestor of **R1a1** lived 5,000 years. There is now a 1/4 "*Pre-Sloven*" **R1a1** descendants. Remaining have mostly western European **R1b** (20 %) and overall Baltic **I1** and Balkan **I2** (total 26 %) haplogroups.

All in all, the situation is very clear. I'll add only that in European countries – Iceland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium, Lithuania, France, Italy, Romania, Albania, Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia, Spain, Greece, Bulgaria, Moldova – the common ancestor lived 4500 years ago. If we are to be really precise – then it's 4525 years ago, but I'll deliberately avoid to operate here with that much precision. It is the common ancestor of the genus **R1a1** for all the above mentioned countries. Common European ancestor, so to speak , exclusive of the above-presented Balkan region, ancestral homeland of the "*Pre-Slovens*", Aryans, "*Indo-Europeans*".

Share of the "*Sloven*"/Aryan descendants in these countries varies from 4 % in The Netherlands and Italy (up to 19 % in Venice and Calabria), 10 % in Albania, 8-11 % in Greece (25% of Solun), 12-15 % in Bulgaria and Herzegovina, 14-17 % in Denmark and Serbia, 15-25 % in Bosnia, Macedonia and Switzerland, 20 % in Romania and Hungary, 23% in Iceland , 22-39 % in Moldavia, 29-34 % in Croatia , 30-37 % in Slovenia (16 % of the Balkans as a whole), but at the same time – 32-37 % in Estonia , 34-38 % in Lithuania, 41 % in Latvia , 40 % in Belarus , 45-54 % in Ukraine. In Russia, as I have already mentioned , "*Sloven*"/Aryan is an average of 45 % , on account of the high proportion of "*Finno-Ugrians*" in the north of Russia, but in the south and in the center of Russia's share of the Eastern "*Sloven*"/Aryans reaches 60-75 % .

Ancestral haplotypes are the same everywhere. And why would they be different? Since it's the same genus. **R1a1**. It's not important that is the same ancestral haplotype, it is important that the haplotypes of the contemporaries turns out to be the same. This means that the methodology for the analysis and processing of haplotypes is correct, statistics are sufficient, data are repeatable and reliable. This is extremely important.

Let's go to the Northern Carpathians in the neighborhood of Hungary. Of them I've already written before. But it is worth to remind that the common ancestor of the genus **R1a1** lived in Bukovina 6000 years ago. Late Stone Age, the transition to the Eneolithic.

I'll remind you also that the Bukovina – the old name of the landscape in the northeast of the Carpathians, in the contact with Ukraine and Romania, on the side of Ukraine – is "*Černovická*" area. The city of Chernovtsy is Bukovina's historical center. Within archeology – a part of the *Tripolye Culture* territory. That it is the Eneolithic.

Here, we found those who lived there at the time of the Eneolithic. Research Papers communicate – "*the origin of the Tripolye Culture is not defined, in its base were the Neolithic tribes, that is the tribes from the epoch of late Stone Age, which lasted until about 5000 years ago.*"

But the DNA genealogy determined their origin. "*Pre-Slovens*" lived there. Aryans. "*Indo-Europeans*". Our ancestors, **R1a1** genus which now belongs to ¾ of Russians.

In scientific books it says that the "early inhabitants of the *Tripolye Culture*, which lived there for at least 5000 years ago, were pushed-out from there by the migration of "*Indo-Europeans*" about 4000 years ago." But we saw that this is not true. The "*Pre-Slovens*" were these earliest inhabitants, two thousand years before the timeline offered by the scientists. They are the same "*Indo-Europeans*," only that then there was nowhere to be found any "*Indo-Europeans*", since the descendants of those "*Pre-Slovens*" went to India "only" 2500 years after the described period of their presence at the *Tripolye Culture*.

And so, we found the homeland of the "*Pre-Slovens*", the very same Aryans. It is the **Balkan**, Dinaric Alps, Rhodope mountains...

And what about the Caucasus, Anatolia, the Middle East, Arabic peninsula as a possible homeland of the Aryan\ "*Pre-Sloven*" **R1a1** genus? Yes, let's take a look.

Armenia. The common ancestor of the genus **R1a1** lived there 4400 years ago.

Asia Minor, Anatolian peninsula. Historical crossroad between Middle East, Europe and Asia. This was the first or second candidate for the "*Indo-European homeland*." However, the common ancestor of **R1a1** lived there 4500 years ago. It is clear that the homeland, according to the haplotypes cannot be in Anatolia.

So, the East "*Slovens*", Armenians and Anatolians – all have the same or a common ancestor, or their ancestors were very close to each other in time frame, within the limits of several generations.

It should be noted that the distance of 4500 years to the common Aryan ancestor in Anatolia agrees well with the timing of the Hittites appearance in Asia Minor in the last quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BCE, since there is confirmed data on the Hittites uprising against Naramsina (2236-2200 BCE, i.e. 4244-4208 years ago).

## HAPLOTYPES OF THE R1A1 GENUS IN THE ARABIC PENINSULA (GULF OF OMAN – QATAR, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES). AND FURTHER ON CRETE

These countries sound strange in terms of **R1a1** genus, but our ancestors or descendants of our ancestors – were there in ancient times, and modern **R1a1** carriers in these regions carry their Y-chromosomes.

The common ancestor of the Arabian Peninsula lived there 4000 years ago, as determined by the haplotypes. The date fits well with the common ancestor in Armenia and Anatolia 4400-4500 years ago, if we accept as reasonable variant of the flow direction of the Aryans from Central Russian plains over the mountains of Caucasus and further south into Arabia. In other words, the migration wave ranged from Europe, preserve the time of the common ancestor living on the Caucasus and Asia Minor and within the limit of the range came to Arabia, rising the age of the common ancestor for further 400-500 years.

So the homeland of the Aryans, "*Pre-Slovens*", "*Indo-Europeans*" is not in Arabia or Asia Minor. It is in Europe, in the **Balkans**.

In the literature, a serie of haplotypes from the island of Crete was published. They were taken from the residents of Lassithi plateau, where according to the legends their ancestors saved themselves during the eruption and explosion of the vulcan Santorini 3600 years ago, and the other haplotypes were collected in the territory of a neighboring prefecture of Iraklion. We calculated in a number of different ways the time of the common ancestor on Crete, but the result was the same – 4400 years ago. Worth of respect 800 years before the explosion of Santorini.

This figure corresponds to the time of European displacement of the **R1a1** genus.

But lets go back to the southern Urals and check the details. There are very enigmatic pages of history.

## SOUTHERN URAL - INDIA, IRAN

The early Bronze Age. Aryans arrived in the southern Urals. 3800 years ago they erected the cities of Sintašta, Arkaim (modern names) and the whole "country of cities." About these towns and the burial kurgans in their vicinity, the architecture and occupations of their inhabitants is written a lot, I will not repeat. We should point out only that on the shards of pottery in Arkaim were found the signs of swastika – the traditional "sun symbol" of Aryans.





Above: **Indigenous Macedonians** which remained in their ancestral Aryan homeland until today, throughout the passing of the millennia kept their Aryan Sun-star symbol

Below and next page: **Macedonian 21st century ethnical and modern national flag**





And in the *Andronovo Culture* the graves were found, and the remains in them show haplogroup **R1a1**, genus of Aryans, "*Pre-Slovens*". In that sense, the "*Slovens*" and those in the graves have common ancestor of the **R1a1** genus.

The main mystery is that of the Arkaim, which existed in the ark of only 200 years. On the turn of the 17-16 century BCE, 3600 years ago, the inhabitants abandoned it, by gathering the property and the life necessities, and leaving little behind, less than the archaeologists usually find, and they go no one knows where. The end of story.

In fact, it is known where. There's the unmistakable evidence of DNA genealogy:

#### NORTH INDIA (CASHMERE)

In northern India are all the **R1a1** haplogroups. There is 100 million people. Half of the highest caste of India are carriers of haplogroup **R1a1**. Ancestral "*Indus*" haplogroup is the same as in the East "*Slovens*". Their ancestor of this haplogroup lived in India 3650 years ago, and in Russia-Ukraine – 4500 years ago. Aryan left the Arkaim around 3600 years ago.

Is that enough ?

Okay, here's more. Aryans had mono haplogroup, **R1a1** only. That's why in India only the **R1a1** was brought. India itself has plenty of other haplogroups which are almost inexistent outside of India. It has already been described above how 35000 years ago the migration flow split on the Pamir Mountains, Tien Shan, Hindu Kush, and those who in India came from the south, they went on their way. Well, in that way and after in India they were isolated and created plenty of their own Indian haplogroups. Among them are **H**, **L** and **R2**. If by any chance the Indians were those who brought their **R1a1** out of India borders, or even to Europe, **R1a1** will inevitably show such distinct Indian local haplogroups. And throughout all Russia and Eastern Europe there's no trace of them,



nor even in Western Europe, with the exception of the nomadic Rom. It is clear that this **R1a1** haplogroup came to India, and not other way. Furthermore, when moving toward South India **R1a1** haplogroup decreases. South Indian Chenchu tribe **R1a1** ancestor lived 2900 years ago – 600 years after the arrival of the Aryans in India.

It should be noted that to India from South Urals – it is the shortest direct connection. Kashmir is practically under the Southern Ural, one should only cross the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. The passages exist, only that they are at height of kilometer-two. There, along these passages even today there are the ruins of the ancient fortresses, the remains of branches of the *Great Silk Road* which was established some 1500 years after the Aryan campaigns in India. Incidentally, in one of these mountain passages are the settlements of the ethnic *Iškašim*, and two-thirds of its representatives belong to **R1a1** genus. It gives thoughts.

## THE REASONS FOR ARYAN "PRE-SLOVEN" MIGRATION TO INDIA

So, the Aryans from Arkaim went to India some 3600 years ago. Why did they do this? What made them go there?

The answer to this becomes clear if we look at the history of global catastrophes. Prior to 3600 years ago happened one of the largest eruptions in history of humanity – the eruption of the volcano of Santorini (or Thera), in the Aegean Sea. This explosion wiped off the face of earth the Minoan civilization on the island of Crete. Some 60 cubic kilometers (!) of ash were blown into the atmosphere, which has led to a sharp and prolonged decline in temperature over the whole earth. That's what witnessed the rings of trees<sup>13</sup> in Europe and North America. This is four times the ash than in monstrous explosion of the volcano Krakatoa in 1883.<sup>14</sup>

The sun has been clouded for long time. This explosion was followed by strong tectonic shifts that were felt across the planet.

Highly accurate dating of the eruption, with the methods of carbon isotope C-14, show the date of  $3615 \pm 15$  years ago, the tree rings (*Dendro-Chronology*) – 3628-3629 years, and the method of ice dating –  $3644 \pm 20$  years ago. If we draw the average of all this dates, it turns out 3630 years ago.

Most likely that is the time when the Aryans left Arkaim.

It becomes clear why the Aryans in the Indian Vedas dedicated so much attention to the absence of sunrise and long nights. It was this that misled the Indian scientists of the Tilak caste, at the beginning of the last century, who thought that these descriptions of the Aryans supposedly represent living conditions in the Arctic. Hence the known exotic and erroneous "*Arctic theory*" on the Aryan origin and the origin of the whole of humanity.

Aryans who were so much devoted to a measured life, given by the higher forces, who carried so much attention to rituals, as can be seen from their graves, became uneasy. This extreme discomfort is displayed in the "*Mahabharata*", through the Aryans so characteristic narrative, allegorical form.

Such are the causes and history of the Aryans crossing to India. In the opinion of some scholars it was one part of Aryans from India headed to the West and to East Iran and that's why the East Iranian languages are closer to "*Indo-European*". But most Aryans probably moved to Iran directly from Central Asia, where they lived at least 500 years, and went to the East Iran in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE, 3900-3800 year ago. It fits perfectly within the concept of Aryan languages, as it is considered in this study. Matches also the bulk of the Aryan haplogroup **R1a1** located in Eastern Iran and makes about 20 % of the population of Iran, which is predominantly of Middle Eastern haplogroup **I2**. In west of Iran share of the Aryan haplogroup **R1a1** is minimal and amounts to only 3%. So all that stories of the ancient "*Slovens who spoke the Iranian languages*" are short of any foundation. There is no significant direct relationship with the Old Slovens in Western Iran. Only to the east, and with India. That's why the Western Iranian languages are so young, dating from the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BCE.

---

<sup>13</sup> Dendrochronology, the science or technique of dating events, environmental change, and archaeological artifacts by using the characteristic patterns of annual growth rings in timber and tree trunks, especially those fossilized.

<sup>14</sup> The Thera (Ital. *Santorini*) eruption probably caused at least several year of global mini-ice age, with general consequences for the agriculture in the northern regions. This was the trigger that probably forced the Aryans to migrate toward warmer India.

That's how DNA genealogy puts in its place and merge into a single system all the uncoordinated and conflicting snippets of knowledge from history, anthropology, linguistics, which apparently makes a system.

## CONCLUSION

This research has allowed resolution of a series of mysteries that were unresolved for decades and sometimes even hundreds of years. And that's not because the author has so much knowledge, but because a new instrument is now available, the DNA genealogy. It turns out that it is possible to track the movement of people without the help of shovels and brushes of archaeologists, or skull measurements, and without skilful unraveling the harmony and meaning of the words in live and dead languages, but simply by following the markers in our DNA. These markers, cannot be "assimilated" or "swallowed" by the other languages, cultures and peoples, as it happens throughout thousands of years under the terms of history, linguistics, anthropology. The haplotypes and haplogroups cannot be assimilated. They can be only physically removed, but that's also something that does not happen very often for the whole nation. Haplogroups and haplotypes stubbornly penetrate any assimilation throughout millenia, and not only they penetrate by giving the sign of their existence, but also they allow us to calculate the time when their ancestors lived.

The author would like to especially point out that he does not diminish the importance of archeology, linguistics, anthropology, nor he's trying to replace them. The author relies on the giants in these and other areas of knowledge.

It is clear that the time of life of our ancient ancestors of the **R1a1** genus coincides with the dating of the archaeological cultures along the routes of migration of the **R1a1** genus, and the method of dating of the ancient settlements with Carbon isotope C-14, and if the dating is slightly earlier, this is due to the fact that not all of our possible ancestors survived.

Of course, there is the temptation to highlight or underline how this dates of our common ancestors found with this DNA genealogy study, who lived throughout Europe, belong mostly to the time before the 4200-4800 years ago, that is before the 5<sup>th</sup> millennium BCE, and that coincides amazingly with the time frame proposed by the historians. As they underline, that's the time when *"Indo Europeanization of Central Europe by the agricultural tribes of Indo-Europeans finishes"*. The truth is – not *"Indo-Europeans"*, but Aryans with **R1a1** haplogroup. Those Aryans who (from the Balkan) went east became the *"Pre-Slovens"*, those who went to the West – have become ... well, they don't have a common name. Someone calls them collectively *"Celts"*, someone *"Veneti"*. The share of **R1a1** is minimal in the British Isles, often from zero to 4 % . In the north of Scotland – up to 25 % . To the north, in Scandinavia – about 20 % , with the increase of the gradient to the east, up to 75 % in Russia, and up to 67 % in some areas of Central Asia.

This method made it possible to convincingly demonstrate that they are not originally *"Indo-European languages"*, but "Slavic", Aryan. *"Indo-European languages"* – the euphemism that was coined due to lack of understanding of what is that connects Sanskrit and its variants, on one side, and the European languages, on the other. Now it has become clear. Aryan languages form the basis of the European languages, Sanskrit, and *"Indo-European"* Iranian languages. On the Dnieper, Don and Ural river never lived the *"people who spoke the Iranian languages"*. *"Slovens"*, *"Pre-Slovens"*, Aryans always lived there, and this was their language. They brought their own language to India, Iran, Afghanistan.

These are our direct ancestors. And now we can say that we didn't forget them.

## REFERENCES

1. Гамкрелидзе, Т.В. и Иванов, В.В. Индоевропейский язык и индоевропейцы. Тбилиси, 1984, v.1,2.
2. Клёсов, А.А.. Основные положения ДНК-генеалогии (хромосома Y), скорости мутаций, их калибровка и примеры расчетов. Вестник Российской Академии ДНК-генеалогии, v.1, № 2, pp. 252-348.
3. Клёсов, А.А. Се – Человек. Вестник Российской Академии ДНК-генеалогии, v.1, № 2, pp. 237-251; Бостонский Альманах «Лебедь», № 477, 28 May 2006.
4. Клёсов, А.А. Хинди-Руси Бхай Бхай с точки зрения ДНК-генеалогии, или откуда есть пошли славяне. Бостонский Альманах «Лебедь», № 531, 10 June 2007.
5. Клёсов, А.А. Иосиф и его братья, или взрослые игры с молекулярной генеалогией. Бостонский Альманах «Лебедь», № 515, 25 February 2007.
6. Клёсов, А.А. Происхождение евреев с точки зрения ДНК-генеалогии. Заметки по еврейской истории, №1 (92) – №7 (98), January – July 2008.
7. Клёсов, А.А. Откуда появились славяне и «индоевропейцы» и где их прародина? Вестник Российской Академии ДНК-генеалогии, v.1, No. 3, August 2008, pp. 400-477.
8. Махабхарата. Заключительные книги XV-XVIII. Российская АН, Серия «Литературные памятники», Санкт-Петербург, «Наука», 2005.
9. Сафронов, В.А. Индоевропейские прародины. Горький, 1989, pp. 272.
10. Чайлд, Г. Арийцы. Основатели европейской цивилизации. Москва, Центрполиграф, 2005.
11. 25-маркерные гаплотипы – база данных Y search:  
[http://www.ysearch.org/haplosearch\\_start.asp?fail=2&uid=&haplo=R1a1&region=&submit=Search](http://www.ysearch.org/haplosearch_start.asp?fail=2&uid=&haplo=R1a1&region=&submit=Search)
12. Гаплотипы Буковины - <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/HungarianBukovinaSurnames>
13. Atkinson, Q.D. and Gray, R.D. How old is the Indo-European language family? Illumination or more moths to the flame? In: Phylogenetic Methods and the Prehistory of Languages. Cambridge: The McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 2006, pp. 91-109.
14. L.Barac, M.Pericic, I.M.Klaric, B.Janicijevic, J.Parik, S.Rootsi and P. Rudan - Y chromosome STRs in Croats. Forensic Sci. International 138, pp. 127-133 (2003)
15. L.Barac, Pericic, M., Klaric, I.M., Rootsi, S., Janicijevic, B., T. Kivisild, Parik, J., Rudan, I., Villems, R. and Rudan, P. Y chromosomal heritage of Croatian population and its island isolates. Europ. J. Human Genetics 11, pp. 535-542 (2003)
16. Bouakaze, C., Keyser, C., Amory, S. and Crubezy, E. First successful assay of YSNP typing by SNaPshot minisequencing on ancient DNA. Int. J. Legal Med. 121, pp. 493-499 (2007)
17. Cadenas, A.M., Zhivotovsky, L.A., Cavalli-Sforza, L.L., Underhill, P.A. and Herrera, R.J. Y-chromosome diversity characterizes the Gulf of Oman. Eur. J. Human Genetics, 18, pp. 374-386 (2008)
18. Chandler, J.F. Estimating per-locus mutation rates. J. Gen. Genealogy, 2, pp. 27-33 (2006)
19. Cinnioglu, C., King, R., Kivisild, T., Kalfoglu, E., Atasoy, S., Cavalleri, G., Lillie, A.S., Roseman, C.C., Lin, A.A., Prince, K., Oefner, P.J., Shen, P., Semino, O., Cavalli-Sforza, L.L. and Underhill, P.A. Excavating Y-chromosome haplotype strata in Anatolia. Hum. Genet. 114, pp. 127-148 (2004)

20. Cordaux, R., Aunger, R., Bentley, G., Nasidze, I., Sirajuddin, S.M. and Stoneking, M. Independent origins of Indian caste and tribal paternal lineages. *Current Biology*, 14, pp. 231-235 (2004)
21. Gkiasta, M., Russell, T., Shennan, S., and Steele, J. Neolithic transition in Europe: the radiocarbon record revisited. *Antiquity* 77, pp. 45-62 (2003)
22. Gray, R.D. and Atkinson, Q.D. Language-tree divergence times support the Anatolian theory of Indo-European origin. *Nature*, 426, pp. 435-439 (2003)
23. Innes, J., Blackford, J., and Rowley-Conwy, P. The start of the Mesolithic-neolithic transition in north-west Europe – the polynological contribution. *Antiquity* 77, No. 297 (2003)
24. Johnson, A. Solving Stonehenge. The New Key to an Ancient Enigma. Thames & Hudson, 2008, pp. 288.
25. Kivisild, T., Rootsi, S., Metspalu, M., Mastana, S., Kaldma, K., Parik, J., Metspalu, E., Adojaan, M., Tolk, H.-V., Stepanov, V., Golge, M., Usanga, E., Papiha, S.S., Cinnioglu, C., King, R., Cavalli-Sforza, L., Underhill, P.A. and Villems, R. The genetic heritage of the earliest settlers persists both in Indian tribal and caste populations. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 72, pp. 313-332 (2003)
26. Klyosov, A.A. Origin of the Jews via DNA Genealogy. *Proceedings of the Russian Academy of DNA Genealogy*, 1. 54-232 (2008)
27. Martinez, L., Underhill, P.A., Zhivotovsly, L.A., Gayden, T., Moschonas, N.K., Chow, C.-E. T., Conti, S., Mamolini, E., Cavalli-Sforza, L.L. and Herrera, R.J. Paleolithic Y-haplogroup heritage predominates in a Cretan highland plateau. *Eur. J. Human Genetics*, 15, pp. 485-493 (2007)
28. Nasidze, I., Ling, E.Y.S., Quinque, D., Dipanloup, I., Cordaux, R., Rychkov, S., Naumova, O., Zhukova, O., Sarraf-Zadegan, N., Naderi, G.A., Asgary, S., Sardas, S., Farhud, D.D., Sarkisian, T., Asadov, C., Kerimov, A. and Stoneking, M. Mitochondrial DNA and Y-Chromosome variation in the Caucasus. *Ann. Human Genetics*, 68, pp. 205-221 (2004).
29. Pericic, M., Lauc, L.B., Klaric, A.M. et al. High-resolution phylogenetic analysis of southeastern Europe traces major episodes of paternal gene flow among Slavic populations. *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 22, pp. 1964-1975 (2005)
30. Qamar, R., Ayub, Q., Mohyuddin, A., Helgason, A., Mazhar, K., Mansoor, A., Zerjal, T., Tyler-Smith, C., and Mehdi, S.Q. Y-Chromosomal DNA variation in Pakistan. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 70, pp. 1107-1124 (2002)
31. Regueiro, M., Cadenas, A.M., Gayden, T., Underhill, P.A. and Herrera, R.J. Iran: tricontinental nexus for Y-chromosome driven migration. *Human Heredity*, 61, pp. 132-143 (2006)
32. Sahoo, S., Singh, A., Himabindu, G., Banerjee, J., Sitalaximi, T., Gaikwad, S., Trivedi, R., Endicott, P., Kivisild, T., Metspalu, M., Villems, R. and Kashyap, V.K. A prehistory of Indian Y chromosomes: evaluating demic diffusion scenarios. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. US*, 103, pp. 843-848 (2006)
33. Sengupta, S., Zhivotovsky, L.A., King, R., Mehdi, S.Q., Edmonds, C.A., Chow, C.-E. T., Lin, A.A., Mitra, M., Sil, S.K., Ramesh, A., Rani, M.V.U., Thakur, C.M., Cavalli-Sforza, L.L., Majumder, P.P., and Underhill, P.A. Polarity and temporality of high-resolution Y-chromosome distributions in India identify both indigenous and exogenous expansions and reveal minor genetic influence of Central Asian Pastoralis. *Amer. J. Human Genet.* 78, pp. 202-221 (2006)
34. Weale, M.E., Yepiskoposyan, L., Jager, R.F., Hovhannisyan, N., Khudoyan, A., Burbage-Hall, O., Bradman, N. and Thomas, M. Armenian Y chromosome haplotypes reveal strong regional structure within a single ethno-national group. *Hum. Genet.* 109, pp. 659-674 (2001)



35. Wells, R.S., Yuldasheva, N., Ruzibakiev, R., Underhill, P.A. et al. The Eurasian heartland: a continental perspective on Y-chromosome diversity. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. US, 98, pp. 10244-10249 (2001)
36. Wiik, K. Where did European men come from? J. Genetic Genealogy, 4, pp. 35-85 (2008)

Anatoly Alexeyevich Klyosov (A.A. Клѐсов), president of the Scientific Consultative Management of the International Genealogical Bureau, professor of Biology at Harvard University, a doctor of Chemical Sciences and professor of the Moscow State University. Research in the field of biological catalysis awarded him with an award of the Lenin's Komsomol (1978) and the USSR State Prize (1984). He is the founder of the Russian Academy of DNA genealogy. Lives in Newton, Massachusetts.

Illustrations and translation from Serbo-Croatian by Basil Chulev.

Link: <http://www.pipaugs.org.rs/pdf/lat/lat-anatolij-kljosov-otkud-su-se-pojavili-sloveni.pdf>